

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

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AND
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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AND
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Next door North of the New Custom-house,
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GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all
other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1845. 1-4f

ROBT. G. BANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York.
September 21, 1844. 1-4f

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
Superior Court of Law,
Spring Term, 1845.
Melinda Gillin, } Petition for Divorce.
vs
Peter V. Gillin.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered by the Court, that notice be given said defendant, by advertisement in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, for three months, that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
Teste, O. ALDERMAN, Ck.
May 4, 1845. 34-3m. pr. adv. \$10.
Chronicle copy.

TAKE NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to me, in any shape whatever, are urgently requested to come forward and settle without further notice. I am compelled to call in all my dues immediately, as I am unfortunately pushed by all my creditors—and am perplexed. All who fail to settle by the first day of June, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, it being out of my power to give further indulgence. With feelings of regret, I am forced to make this bold and urgent demand, purely out of necessity.
V. R. PEIRSON.

SELLING OFF AT COST.
I will sell the balance of my stock of GOODS, which is a full and complete assortment in my line, comprising in part a full stock of Summer Goods, suitable for summer wear; Drap d'Ete; Bombazines; Cambrones; Linen Drills; Vesties; of every variety, style and pattern; with a full assortment of Fancy articles! A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety and quality.

I flatter myself that my stock was laid in as low, or lower, than any other in my line of business. My stock has always been the largest, and now comprises the greatest variety of any in the town of Wilmington, and I now hold out inducements to all who may want anything in my line, at cost, cash, or a short credit to those that have been in the habit of paying their bills when called upon. It will be out of my power to credit any more to long-winded customers.

The Store I now occupy will be to rent. Possession given the first of October.
V. R. PEIRSON, Merchant Tailor,
May 19th, 1845. [36-4f] Market-street.

The Columbian Magazine.
1845.

EDITED BY JOHN INMAN AND ROBERT A. WEST.

Prospectus for the Fourth Volume.

THE reception which each succeeding volume of the Columbian Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine has met with, has been so flattering, that the publisher's greeting to his patrons at the commencement of another volume, differs from former salutations, only in the fervency of his acknowledgments of their favors. His is, indeed, a most grateful task, a most agreeable duty. He has to speak of success, and of success alone. From its establishment, in January, 1844, the Columbian Magazine has been favored with patronage perhaps unexampled in the early history of any monthly periodical. Its earliest numbers obtained for it a high reputation, and it has known no reverses, but under a constantly increasing patronage, it has reached a proud position, which it will be the publisher's aim to retain. It is now demonstrated that New York can and will sustain a well-conducted magazine of general literature.

The publisher believes that he rightly estimates the causes of the popularity which his magazine has reached. He did not attempt its establishment without first counting the cost, and he confidently appeals to the former volumes as evidence, that in the embellishments and in all things appertaining to the publisher's province he has not been chary of expenditure. To this liberality on his part he believes he may attribute, in some degree, the extensive patronage and favor that have been awarded to the Columbian. This course he will continue to pursue. In this respect, the Columbian shall continue to outvie all competition. Our engravings and music shall certainly not be surpassed in merit by those of any other magazine. Our fashion plate will always be authentic.

The publisher was fortunate also in securing the editorial services of a gentleman whose reputation ensured the confidence both of contributors and readers. That gentleman has given abundant evidence of the highest ability to put forth a truly popular magazine. With him, at the commencement of the third volume, was associated, in the editorial charge of the Columbian, a gentleman well qualified by his ability and experience for the successful discharge of that duty. The publisher therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the magazine, will continue to be done, and that this ground of its popularity will be in no wise diminished.

To the list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian, the publisher refers with heartfelt satisfaction, as an assurance that no exertions or expense have been spared to secure the best writers.

The following distinguished ladies and gentlemen are among the many whose valuable services have heretofore been enlisted in the enterprise.

Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Ann S. Stephens, F. S. Osgood, Mary E. Hewitt, E. O. Smith, E. F. Elliott, M. St. Leon Loud, James Hall, H. Lightbrite, Kirkland, L. Maria Child, E. C. Embury, E. Steele, A. C. Mowatt, M. A. Erving, James G. Brooks, M. P. Hunt, and C. H. Butler.

Miss Emily E. Chubbuck, Fanny Forester, Mary L. Lawson, Colman, E. H. Dupuy, Augusta Browne, Ellen Darby, R. J. De Grove, F. E. F., "Author of Summer Frolics," Martha Russell, Louise M. Brauner, M. G. Quincy, Cary, Isabel Jocelyn, Mary Florence Noble, Ann Sloman, and Jane G. Hopkins.

Mr. J. K. Paulding, Fitz Greens Hallett, John Neal, H. Hastings Weld, T. S. Arthur, C. Fenno Hoffman, G. W. Kendall, H. S. Schoolcraft, James F. Otis, S. D. Patterson, E. S. Gould, C. Donald McLeod, W. H. Willis, John Burnham, Henry B. Hearst, Isaac F. Shephard, Wm. Olund Bourne, H. A. Clark, Augustus Snodgrass, Joseph H. Butler, C. Wilkins, Elmi, E. Parmlly, M. C. Hill, J. Q. A. Wood, the author of "The Poet's Doings," Owen G. Warren, B. B. French, S. B. Porter, James P. Jett, the author of the "Widow of Bruges," John Inman, Wm. C. Bryant, Edgar A. Poe, Henry W. Herbert, Park Benjamin, H. T. Tuckerman, Theo. S. Fay, H. P. Guntan, William Cox, M. Hardin Andrews, R. L. Wade, Seba Smith, Rev. Francis C. Woodworth, Joseph Broughton, Walter Whitman, T. B. Read, Rich. G. White, William Russell, Jr., Rev. George A. Noble, Lawrence Labree, Ed. J. Porter, H. Myers, M. E. Wilson, G. McLaughlin, A. M. Ide, J. H. Hoadley, P. L. Hazard, W. Gilman, E. C. Hawley, Jerome A. Mayhew, John Brougham, Hermann S. Saroni, and Robert A. West.

With the aid of these contributors (of whom it is needless to say one word in commendation) and of numerous others, perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised their support, the publisher flatters himself that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

The publisher enters upon a new volume, therefore, with expectations of increased patronage. He has every reason for indulging such expectations. Increased exertions will be made to deserve it in each department of the work. Arrangements are already made for a series of superb mezzotint and line engravings—music most sweet, is in preparation—literary articles of superior merit are already bespoke—critical notices of every new publication will be given in each number—and the present volume of the Columbian shall evince the publisher's grateful appreciation of the public favor, and his determination to sustain it. The heavy postage tax, so injurious to the mail distribution of periodicals, is removed, and the postage per number of this magazine will in future be only 44 cents to any part of the United States. The Columbian contains nearly as much reading matter in a year as a common-sized newspaper—all original—and at much less than the price of papers: so that our highly finished engravings, fashion-plates and music, are equivalent to a gratuity, inviting subscription.

Dealers in Periodicals throughout the United States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine, will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

Terms of the Columbian Magazine.
One copy one year in advance, \$3 00
One copy two years, 5 00
Two copies one year, 5 00
Five " " 10 00
Eight " " 15 00
Twelve " " 20 00
Address, post paid, ISRAEL POST,
140 Nassau st., N. Y.

June 13, 1845.

Cigars.
24 THOUSAND Cuba Cigars, just received, and for sale by BARRY, N. F.

March 14, 1845.

Molasses.
60 HHDS. St. Jago Molasses, for sale by BARRY, N. F.

June 13, 1845.

CHARLES BARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington for their liberal patronage, and anxious to merit a continuance of the same, has added to his Stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

CLOTHING,
Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadelphia, together with a general assortment of superfine new style

FRENCH CASSIMERES,
AND
FANCY DRILLINGS
of the latest importations, received per Rail Road, making his stock altogether the most complete that has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are respectfully requested to examine the article elsewhere, before calling on me, and unless I can offer them Goods on better terms than any of my competitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.
CHARLES BARR.
May 30, 1845. 37

TO THE PUBLIC.
INFORMATION WANTED.—FRANCIS JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber.
DAVID FULTON.
Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-4f

Partnership Notice.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barry & Bryant was dissolved on the 13th inst., by the decease of the senior partner. The business will be continued by the subscriber, on his individual account, under the name of Barry & Bryant.
ALFRED BRYANT.
May 16, 1845—[35]

Swan's Point for Sale.
BEING desirous of changing my business, I am offering for sale my plantation on Swan's Point, containing

ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND.
Three or four hundred of which, are enclosed and cleared, the balance well timbered. The plantation is situated, and lies immediately in front of New River bar, commanding a fine view of the Ocean.

The soil is alluvial, the situation pleasant and healthy, as any in the low country. To persons wishing a trading station, it offers inducements rarely to be found in this or any other part of the State. Being equidistant from the towns of Wilmington and Newbern, and from which places, small schooners, of some thirty or forty tons burthen, ply daily; by which, goods may be delivered at the warehouse door, if necessary, and the produce of the country shipped immediately to any of our Northern or Southern markets. There are several fine sites for erecting Steam Mills, and one for Salt works—the surrounding country abounds with pine of the best quality for the lumber trade, and the quantity inexhaustible.

If desirable, I will sell with the place the growing crop, and hire out a number of negroes until the first of January next.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises, on or before the 20th of next month, July.
GEORGE H. McMILLAN.
Onslow co., June 13, 1845. 39-6f

New Boarding House.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Boarding House at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.
N. P. BOURDEAUX.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-4f

To Travellers.
Comparison of Expense
TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH,
BY THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE
AND
THE RIVER AND BAY LINE.

By the Bay Line.
From Weldon to Baltimore, \$9 00
Breakfast in Baltimore, 50
Fare by the Morning Line to Philadelphia, 3 00
Dinner on the Road, 50
Whole expense, \$13 00

By the great Mail Route.
From Weldon to Baltimore by the Rail Road and Steamboat to Washington, and thence by the Stage Line to Baltimore, eight dollars and fifty cents—or by the Rail Road Line throughout, two dollars and fifty cents more, making \$11 00
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the Evening Line, 2 00
Two Meals between Petersburg and Philadelphia, 1 00
Whole expense, \$14 00

It will thus appear, that the whole expense between Weldon and Philadelphia, by the Great Mail Route, even if the Traveller takes the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road, is

BUT ONE DOLLAR MORE
To Philadelphia; and the Traveller reaches Philadelphia by this Route, a business day earlier than by the River and Bay Route, resting on the way, and avoiding not only the uncertainties and risk of greater delay by the Bay Line, but the liability to accidents, storms, sea sickness and other discomforts.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Sup't R. & P. R. R.
June 20, 1845. 40-3f

From the N. O. Bulletin.
The British East and West India Slave Trade.

The following extract from a recent number of the Jamaica Journal, gives the latest intelligence that has been received of the progress of this new branch of commerce. The traffic is carried on under the special patronage of the British crown, being part of the system by which that Government, while professing to bend all its energies to the eradication of the Slave trade, seems, in fact, but striving to obtain a monopoly of it for her own people and colonies.

"Coolie Immigration."—The Blundell, Captain Robert Hunter, left Calcutta on the 26th January last, having on board 271 emigrants for Jamaica. These consist of 206 males, 29 females, 16 boys under 12 years of age, 4 girls under the same age, and 16 infants under 2 years of age. Among this number, it is believed there are 5 or 6 "Sisters," who, having already been to the Mauritius and can speak the French language, are expected to be found useful here, as they have already served on Sugar plantations, and will be able to instruct the others more easily than any other class of men could do. The Lord Hungerford also sailed the same day for Calcutta, having on board 360 emigrants for that colony. The difficulty of obtaining vessels at Calcutta to convey emigrants to the West Indies, was very great, owing to the unusually high rate of freights to England.

"There is no prospect of obtaining emigrants from Madras this season."

In describing this traffic as the opening of a new Slave trade, we have not used a harsher phrase than is applied to it by many of the English people themselves; those who are really sincere in their desires and efforts (however mistaken in the means they use) to meliorate the condition of the servile races, are accordingly disgusted with the shocking hypocrisy that displays itself in the conduct of the Government, pushing its pretended zeal for the destruction of the Slave trade, even to the extent of violating good neighborhood, and transgressing the laws of nations, while it surreptitiously introduces and encourages the same traffic in another shape. There is great virtue, no doubt, in a change of a name; but the real anti-slavery men of Great Britain are not deceived by the transmutation of the odious and condemned epithet of "Slave trade," into the mollified appellation of "immigrant transportation," whether the emigrants be Africans seized by her majesty's cruisers from private traders, and carried into Guiana, instead of Brazil or Cuba, as had been intended by the remote regions of India into predial and domestic servitude in the islands of the West. In either case they do not hesitate to denounce and stigmatize the practice by its real name. It was only in April last, indeed, that a petition was presented in the British House of Commons, from a committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, and signed by the venerable Thomas Clarkson, setting forth the enormities of the traffic described in the preceding extract from the press of Jamaica. A great part of the 100,000 laborers obtained from India for the Mauritius, this committee declare, were forcibly or fraudulently introduced. Referring to the project for a loan to Demerara and Trinidad, for the purpose of aiding this species of "immigration," the committee "prayed the house to refuse their sanction to such a proposal," declaring their apprehension "that the introduction of laborers, nominally free, but in FACT SLAVES, into those countries, would lead to imitation by other states holding slaves, and the revival of the slave trade." The chicane and finesse enacted in order to conceal and disguise the real situation and destiny of the captured and other negroes, under the sanction of the Government, under the West India Colonies, are also a subject of special denunciation with those persons in Great Britain, whose abolition doctrines and prejudices are sincerely entertained. The attempt of the Premier in his reply to Mr. Tyler's last message on the subject of the slave trade, to gloss over the practices of the Government in this particular, was more severely handled in the London "Anti-Slavery Reporter," than by any press, as far as we observed, in this country. It was very fully shown, that whatever refinements of language might be used to describe the transaction, the manner in which the African importations into the British West Indies are carried on, is but the establishment of a legal slave trade, and the debased immigrants but introduced into a state of bondage.

When the practices of the British Government with regard to slavery and the slave trade, are thus held up to scorn by the very men whose fanatical purposes the Government pretends to be abetting and aiding, it cannot be expected that others should view them in a charitable light. Indeed, if the half that is said of the workings of the British system be true, it would seem to be matter of proper inquiry with other countries whether they will continue to lend their aid to that power, in an enterprise which she thus adroitly turns to her own advantage, without benefiting the cause in which she is professedly engaged.

Patrick and his Employer.—The following conversation recently took place in a mercantile house in one of our large cities:—"Patrick, have you placed those hogsheds of sugar?"—"Yes, sir; and d'ye know how the customers used to bother me, by always taking the back hogsheds?"—"Yes, Patrick."—"Well, I have fixed them so that they'll not bother me any more."—"How is that, Patrick?"—"Why, I've put all the back hogsheds in front, sure."

Father and Son.—A gentleman connected with the Indian army returned after an absence of ten years. Immediately on meeting with his father:—"Jamie," said the old gentleman, "ye've just been out ten years, how muckle ha'e ye made?"—"Five hundred thousand pounds," was the reply.

"Ye should ha'e stayed iither ten years, and made a million."

Free Trade.

We find the two following letters in our exchange papers. They were originally published in the London League, the organ and exponent of the Anti-Corn Law League—the great free trade association in England. We publish them, particularly Mr. McDuffie's, because they convey an idea of the estimation in which our statesmen of the South, hold the great society which has been recently organized in Great Britain, for the purpose of enlightening the public mind, in that country, on the ruinous effects which class legislation is working on the toiling millions in the British Isles. They were written in answer to letters received from the chairman of the council of the League, accompanied with bound copies of that periodical. The labors of this institution are destined, we confidently think and believe, to work, at no distant day, a radical reformation in the commercial policy of England, which will greatly tend to ameliorate the condition of the poor laboring classes of her population. Here are the letters:—

GEN. McDUFFIE.
A bound copy of the League having been forwarded to General McDuffie by George Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Council of the League, the former has returned the following acknowledgment:—

"WASHINGTON, March 11, 1845.

"My Dear Sir:—I have just received your friendly and flattering letter, requesting me, in the name of the Council of the Anti-Corn Law League of Great Britain, to accept of a copy of the first volume of the League as a testimony of their esteem, founded upon the services I have rendered to the great cause of Free Trade with all nations. In accepting this gratifying token of their consideration and regard, I beg the Council to be assured that none other could have been selected more acceptable to me than this authentic record of the early and successful labors of an association, which, from its commencement, I have regarded with the deepest interest, as being destined to produce a fundamental change in the commercial policy of Great Britain, which cannot but be followed by a corresponding change in the policy of all the commercial nations of the earth. Since the Saviour of our fallen race sent forth his chosen apostles to preach the sublime doctrine of 'Peace on earth and good will to all men,' no human association has been formed, in my opinion, better calculated to promote the peace, prosperity, and happiness of all nations than the Free Trade League of Great Britain. A system of Free Trade, adopted by all nations, would bind them together by bonds of common interest and mutual good will, which the ambition of rulers could never tear asunder. Every nation would rejoice in the prosperity of all nations, as being essential to its own.

"And here the remark may be appropriately made, that there are no political communities on the face of the earth to which these views so forcibly apply as to Great Britain, France, and the other manufacturing nations of Europe on the one hand, and the agricultural staple States of the North American confederacy on the other. As a representative of the great exporting interest of these States, I habitually look upon the prosperity of Manchester with as much interest and gratification as I do upon that of Charleston or New York, and much more than I do upon that of Boston, which I am constrained to regard as the fruit of an unjust and oppressive system of legalized plunder, which confiscates at least one-fifth of the annual income of the cotton planters to sustain a mercenary moneyed aristocracy of pampered and bloated monopolists.

"In conclusion, I beg you to assure the League that they shall have my constant prayers for their success; that the time may speedily arrive when the banner of Free Trade shall wave in triumph over the whole world, and that, beneath its ample folds, the nations of the earth may pitch their tents in peace." Accept for yourself, personally, the assurance of my high consideration and regard.

"GEORGE McDUFFIE.
"Geo. Wilson, Esq., Manchester, Great Britain."

The following has been received from J. C. Calhoun, Esq., the celebrated American advocate of Free Trade, addressed to Geo. Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Council of the League:

"PORT HILL, March 24th, 1845.
"Dear Sir:—I accept with much pleasure the copy of the first volume of the League, which you transmitted to me by the direction of the Council of the National Anti-Corn Law League for my acceptance. I feel greatly honored by this mark of their respect.

"I regard Free Trade as involving considerations far higher than mere commercial advantages as great as they are. It is, in my opinion, emphatically the cause of civilization and durable peace among the nations of the earth. It belongs to England and the United States to take the lead in this great cause; and I hope the day is not far distant when they will set the noble example to the rest of Christendom, of freeing commerce of any shackles and imposition, excepting such duties as may be laid exclusively for revenue.

"With very great respect, I am, &c. &c.
"J. C. CALHOUN.
"Geo. Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Council."

The European World as it is
Sketches from the files of foreign journals received at the Union office, by the Cambria.

We make the following extract from the summary of parliamentary proceedings, which we find in a number of the London League of recent date. It is a bird's-eye view of England and the English, as they now appear to "young England."

"Lord John Russell, at the close of last session, announced his intention of bringing under the deliberate consideration of the legislature, the subject of the condition of the laboring classes of the United Kingdom. A grave, a great, a vast subject! All thinkers, for the last thirty years, have pointed to the great fact that, in spite of all our extraordinary progress in material improvement, 'wealth accumulates and men decay;' not in happiness, but in social standing and individual happiness. With capital accumulating enormously, with landed property continually advancing in value—with a people multiplying rapidly, we have for years been so encumbered by the difficulties which surround us on every side, that the toiling millions are now circumscribed and hemmed in their individual value lessening their power over their own position perpetually confronting the wealth, the resources, and the greatness of this country, like mud hovels surrounding every marble palace. It is this—the 'condition of England question'—which called into existence the anti-corn law league. Its early operations were opposed by knavish or unreasoning men who were either hired or taught by monopolists to repeat the parrot cry, that the repeal of the corn laws was sought for by the masters, in order more effectually to enslave the men. That has all evaporated now. Common sense tells the common mind that the immediate impelling motive of any employer when he seeks for an enlarged sphere for the employment of his capital must be his own immediate interest. But this cannot be done on the principle of free trade without leading to the benefit of everybody else enabling the most selfish master freely to exchange, in the open market of the world the industry and ingenuity of Great Britain, against the produce of any or every other; and immediately the state of things will be brought about so well described by the hand-loom weaver, when he stated that monopoly caused two or four men to run after one master whereas free trade would lead to one master running after two or four men.

"This picture is drawn with ability, and, though startling, is true in many respects. Can England remain much longer in her present condition, under the operation of the influences coincident with the march of mind of the present century? Is the question for speculation of those who trace out the connection between cause and effect. Will her people, who see and appreciate the effect of a liberal government like ours, in bettering the condition of those who individually strive to improve their own, remain content with their present constitution and laws for another quarter of a century? The march of mind and the happy results of our governmental experience, must eventually tell with tremendous effect in influencing the future condition of the English public who speak our language, and rejoice most sincerely with us at the successful result of each improvement in the science of government with which our history abounds."

Among the contributions to the late famous free-trade bazaar is a splendid pearl-handled knife, beautifully engraved with a kneeling figure and a sheaf of corn. Motto—"Give us our daily bread, duty free."

"Wages of agricultural labor in Europe."—The wages of laborers seem to be lower in France, even in proportion to the low price of provision, than in England. The general council of the different departments fix tariffs for regulating the prices at which different services shall be convertible into money. By them, the prices of a day's work of a laboring man is rated generally at 10 pence netter higher than 12½ pence, and sometimes as low as 7½ pence; that of a horse or mule at from 10 to 12½ pence; and the hire of a two-wheeled cart at from 10 to 15 pence.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God." It gives us sincere pleasure to transfer to our columns the following, extracted from an article in the Waterbury (Conn.) American, signed "A Citizen of Waterbury." We know it would be any thing else but the wish of the gentleman referred to, and of those connected with him, to have his name thus brought before the public—but we feel it a duty incumbent on us to give the utmost publicity to an act so highly honorable, as an example to others that they may, (if "by the blessing of Providence" they should be enabled to do so,) fulfill the scriptural injunction of "Go thou AND DO LIKEWISE."

"A few weeks since, the postmaster of Waterbury received a communication from a gentleman in Charleston, S. C., saying that some 25 years ago he became bankrupt, and left his native land, 'the City of Gardens,' New Haven. That since, by the blessing of Providence crowning his exertions, his pecuniary situation has improved, though still limited—'but he recollected that he once owed a gentleman of Waterbury \$200, which he wished to refund, and begged of him to learn and inform him whether he was living or not—where his heirs at law, or his executors or administrators could be addressed—that he might transmit the amount.

"This letter was forwarded to me. I immediately addressed him, annexing a certificate of the administratorship, thanking him for the noble, honest spirit, he had manifested—and requesting him to transmit such amount as his feelings and ability might prompt him to do; which letter was answered the day it came to hand, covering a check for the full amount and a part of the 25 years interest!"

"Readers of the American, whoever you are, whether of high or low—rich or poor—think of this noble, this generous, this high-minded, honorable, honest deed—think of it when you lie down, and when you rise up—and when your prayers are offered to the Throne of Grace, send up a petition to Heaven for the present and future welfare and happiness of JERRY WALTER! And if he, in his pilgrimage, through this wilderness world, has sometimes sinned, as all erring mortals do—invoke the God of Mercy, that the Recording Angel who wrote it down, may drop a tear upon the word, and blot it out forever!"

Unlucky numbers.—Some people, it is said, have an objection to thirteen at dinner. Dr. Kitchener happened to be one of a company of that number at Dr. Henderson's, and on its being remarked, and pronounced unlucky, he said—"I admit it is unlucky in one case."—"What case is that, doctor?"—"When there is only dinner for twelve."

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.
The Committee appointed for the purpose of communicating with Mr. Walker, in relation to the wishes of the meeting, take pleasure in informing the citizens that he has accepted the invitation to deliver the Oration. A copy of the correspondence will be found below.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., has been selected as the reader of the Declaration. A procession will be formed under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Col. Jas. T. Miller and his aids, at such time and place, as he may hereafter designate, and will be marched to the Presbyterian church where the Oration is to be delivered. The customary salutes will be fired under the direction of Mr. John Griffith.

DR. D. WALKER, Esq.
Sir: At a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington on Friday the 14th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to request you to deliver an Oration on the 4th of July next.

We beg leave to express to you, our sincere hope that you may be able to comply with this expression of the public wish.

With great respect,
we remain your obt. servts.

JOHN C. McRAE,
Jas. F. McKee, Jr.,
Robt. B. Wood.
Wilmington, N. C. June 15th, 1845.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of this morning, informing me that you had been appointed a committee on behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, to request of me the delivery of an Oration on the ensuing 4th of July, has been received.

I deem it the duty of every citizen on occasions of that kind, and particularly on the one commemorating the achievement of our National Independence, to contribute his efforts however humble they may be, to the festivities of the day. Consequently I cannot withhold my acceptance of the honor tendered me, and feel highly gratified to the committee for the additional hope expressed by them as such, that the request might be complied with.

Yours, &c.,
THOMAS D. WALKER.

JOHN C. McRAE,
Jas. F. McKee, Jr.,
Robt. B. Wood, } Committee.
June 15th, 1845.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATING THE 4th JULY.
At sunrise, the day will be opened by a salute of 13 guns, a display of flags, and ringing of bells. At half past 8 o'clock, a procession will be formed opposite the State Bank, and proceed to the Presbyterian Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read, and an Oration delivered by Thomas D. Walker.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Music,
Clarendon Horse Guards, on foot,
New Hanover Rifle Corps,
Officers of the Militia,
Field officers of the 31st Regiment,
Staff officers of the 3d Brigade,
Staff officers of the 6th Division,
Orator and Reader,
Clergy,
Soldiers of the Revolution,
Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town,
Commissioners of Navigation,
Officers of the Fire Department,
Civil officers of the town of Wilmington,
Officers of the General Government,
Foreign Consuls,
Masters of vessels,
Scholars of the various schools, headed by their Teachers,
Strangers and Citizens,
A salute of 27 guns at 12 o'clock,
One at sunset.

Col. J. T. MILLER, Marshal.
Major W. N. PAUL, Assistant Marshal.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY AT SMITHVILLE.
The Citizens of Smithville, in connection with the military at Fort Johnson, will celebrate the sixty-ninth Anniversary of our National Independence in the following manner:

At 10 o'clock, A. M., a procession will be formed on the Garrison parade, to be escorted by the troops to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where an Oration will be delivered by Capt. Taylor, of the U. S. Army.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
1. Music.
2. Military escort.
3. Ladies in white dresses.
4. Committee of Arrangements.
5. Orator, Chaplain and Reader.
6. Officers of the Militia, in uniform.
7. Citizens generally.

EXERCISES IN THE CHURCH.
1. Prayer.
2. "Hail Columbia" to be sung by the ladies.
3. Declaration of Independence to be read.
4. Oration.
5. "The Star Spangled Banner" sung.
The procession will reform and return to the Garrison where it will be dismissed.

At 10 o'clock a National salute will be fired, and in the evening, fire-works will be exhibited in the Garrison.

The General and Staff Officers of the Division, as well as all militia officers, and the citizens generally, are respectfully invited to attend, and join in the brightest day in American history.

DR. S. B. EVERETT,
Lieut. S. L. FREEMONT,
Lieut. Wm. GILHAM,
SAMUEL LANGDON,
Dr. Wm. J. PRICE,
Dr. B. RUGGLES,
Smithville, June 24th, 1845.

FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS.
By our New Orleans papers we have received intelligence from Mexico and Texas. Santa Anna and Bustamante had arrived at Havana, having been banished from the Republic of Mexico. The robbery of Mr. Shannon is confirmed, and it is further stated that he was maltreated on the high-seas. The Mexican Congress is engaged in the modification of the Tariff Law. The public Journals say nothing of the question.

Intelligence had been received at Mexico of the complete restoration of tranquility in California. It was supposed that there would be no obstacle to the landing of the troops sent thither by sea.

TEXAS-JONES' Treachery Revealed.
The arrival of the steamer New York, at New Orleans, furnishes Texas papers to the 14th inst. President Jones, (says the New Orleans Bee) months of tortuous duplicity and hypocritical dealing has boldly thrown off the mask, and has proclaimed his disgraceful overtures to Great Britain and Mexico, and his deadly hostility to the United States.

The Galveston News, extra, of the 11th inst. gives the following Proclamation of President Jones, on which is printed the opinion above expressed, and the language of the Proclamation is such as to fully warrant the conclusion arrived at by the editors of the Bee:

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Executive is now enabled to declare to the people of Texas the actual state of their affairs with respect to Mexico, to the end that they may direct and dispose of them as they shall judge best for the honor and permanent interest of the Republic.

During the course of the last winter, it reached the knowledge of the Executive from various sources of information, unofficial indeed, but still worthy of attention and credit, that the late and present Government of Mexico were disposed to a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with Texas by the acknowledgment of our Independence.

Upon the understanding that Texas would maintain her separate existence. No action, however, could be taken upon the subject, because nothing authentic was known until the month of March last, when the Representatives of France and Great Britain near this Government, jointly and formally renewed the offer of the good offices of those powers with Mexico, for the early and peaceful settlement of this struggle, upon the basis of the acknowledgment of our Independence by that Republic.

It would have been the imperative duty of the Executive at once to reject these offers, if they had been accompanied by conditions of any kind whatever. But, with attentive watchfulness in that respect, and great disinclination to entangle alliances of any description, or with any power, he must declare, in a spirit of justice that no terms or conditions have ever been proposed by the two Governments in question, or either of them, as the consideration of their friendly interposition.

Maturely considering the situation of affairs at that time, the Executive felt that it was incumbent upon him not to reject this opportunity of securing to the people of this country, untrammelled by conditions, a peaceful, honorable and advantageous settlement of their difficulties with Mexico, if they should see fit to adopt that mode of adjustment.

Thus influenced, he accepted the good offices of the two powers, which, with those of the United States had been previously invoked by Texas, and placed in the hands of their Representatives a statement of conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace, which he declared he should be ready to submit to the people of this country for their decision and action as soon as they were adopted by the Government of Mexico. But he emphatically reminded those functionaries for the special notice of their governments, that he was no more than the agent of the people; that he could neither direct, control nor influence their decision; and that his bounden duty was to carry out their determination, consistently ascertained and expressed, be it what it might.

Our Representative at the Courts of France and Great Britain, in addition to the task of strengthening the friendly dispositions of those Governments, was also especially instructed to press upon their attention, that, if the people of Texas should determine to put an end to the separate existence of the country, the Executive, so far as depended upon this official station, must and would give immediate and full effect to their will.

The circumstances which preceded and led to an understanding with Mexico, have thus been stated; and the people speaking through their chosen organs, will now determine as they shall judge right. But in the meantime, until their pleasure can be lawfully and constitutionally ascertained, it is the duty of the Executive to secure to the nation the exercise of choice between the alternatives of peace with the world and Independence, or annexation and its contingencies, and he has, therefore, to issue the following proclamation:

WARRAS. Authentic proof has recently been laid before me, to the effect that the Congress of Mexico has authorized the Government to open negotiations and conclude a treaty with Texas, subject to the examination and approbation of that body, and further that the government of Mexico has accepted the conditions prescribed on the part of Texas as preliminary to a final and definite treaty of peace:

Therefore, I, ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and Militia thereof, do hereby make known these circumstances to the citizens of this Republic, till the same can be fully communicated to the Honorable Congress and Convention of the people, for their lawful action, at the period of their assembling on the 16th June and 4th July next, and pending the said action by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities by land and by sea, against the Republic of Mexico, or against the citizens and trade thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be hereunto affixed.
Done at Washington this fourth day of June, of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the Republic the tenth.

ANSON JONES.

By the President.
EDWARD ALLEN, Attorney General, and Acting Secretary of State.

Most of the papers are said to be excessively indignant at these developments, and even the moderate, such as the Houston Telegraph, express an emphatic belief that the proposals of Mexico will be promptly rejected by Congress.

The election returns for the Convention were coming in fast. At Galveston, Col. Lovo and Richard Baché were chosen. In Harris, (Houston) Messrs. Brashear, McGowan and F. Moore are elected. In Montgomery, Gen'l Sam. Houston, with four others, is chosen.

Captain Elliott is to remain at Galveston, to await the action of Congress on the proposals of the Mexican Government.

Some specimens of Texas sugar have been manufactured by Mr. Mercer, a planter on the Colorado. With four hands he has this year raised 50,000 lbs. Most of it sold at eight cents a pound.

The crops along the Brazos are remarkably fine. The cotton will be open and fit for picking in July.

The New Orleans Picayune mentions the arrival of Capt. Elliott at that place, and passes some severe strictures on his recent conduct. Whether the redoubtable Captain is actually in New Orleans or not, is questionable however, as his whereabouts appears to have been made a matter of mystery for some time past.

THE MARKETS.
CHARLESTON MARKET—June 21.

BACON. (Liverpool class'n.) 5 1/2 a 10 1/2
Inferior and Ordinary, 5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Middling and middling fair, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Fair a fully fair, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Choice, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2

GRAIN. Corn, 28 a 29
Oats, Maryland, 28 a 29
Virginia, 28 a 29
Peas, 68 a 69
Lard, 9 a 9 1/2

NAVAL STORES—
Tar, Wilmington, 1 25 a 1 50
Turpentine, soft, a
" North Carolina, 2 75 a 2 87 1/2
Rosin, 55 a 70
Spirits Turpentine, gall, 38 a 40
Tar, 1 87 1/2 a 2 25
Rice, 3 12 1/2 a 4 00
Cotton, 5 a 9 1/2

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LIVERPOOL MARKET.
(PER STEAMER CALEDONIA.)
LIVERPOOL, June 4, 1845.

Turpentine.—The supply having been moderate, the last parcels offered have sold at 8s. 4d. for middling to 8s. 6d. for good quality, to the extent of 1500 bbls.; but the market is not brisk.

LONDON MARKET.
London, June 3, 1845.

Provisions.—Lard is firm, and a good demand exists for American, at 33s. to 39s. The market is firm for barrelled Provisions, and for Beef and Pork a good demand exists.

Rice.—Cleared Carolina is more in request, and several parcels have been taken at 23s. to 25s. for home use.

Turpentine.—There is less demand for Spirits, but prices cannot be quoted lower. Rough is quiet at 9s. 6d.

HAVRE MARKET.
HAVRE, May 23, 1845.

Cotton.—After the close of our last report, our market was quite dull; but since the opening of the present week, there has been less sluggishness observable, and as holders are pretty firm, a fair amount of business has been transacted. The sales are 3941 bales New Orleans, at f. 51.50 a f. 75; 2165 Mobile, f. 53.50 a f. 70; 2105 Upland, f. 53 a f. 70; and 4100 all, f. 70 together 8621 bales.

Rice.—Some demand for Carolina, without activity being displayed, and prices are about the same as previously. We noticed sales of 331 tons, at f. 24.50 a f. 26.50. Imports, since 1st January, 4151 bbls. Stock, 1500.

HAVRE, June 1st, Monday, 1 P. M.
Cotton.—The market closed on Saturday with a calm, with sales amounting to 1000 bales. This morning, there is a good number of buyers here, but up to this hour we have only heard of 800 bales being sold at former prices. Letters from the United States are looked for with impatience, as we hear the Hibernia arrived at Liverpool Saturday; her accounts will be here to-morrow, and operators now await their receipt. For the four days, we have had no arrivals from the latest sales include Georgia, at f. 58 a f. 63; Mobile, f. 57 a f. 63.50; and New Orleans, f. 53.50 a f. 69.

The week just closed, would lead one to the conclusion that we had regularly entered upon the summer establishment, for with the exception of the transactions in Upland Cotton, very little has been done, and that little confined solely to small purchases to the retailers; and for the present, our quotations for most articles are but nominal.

Cotton.—The stock on sale is very limited, and confined to a few hands, hence the advantage which holders have obtained over purchasers. The receipts of the week are 3634 bales. We would refer to our quotations for the state of the market.

Rice.—The transactions in this article continue to be confined to a few lots for coastwise shipment, without any change on former quotations, to which we would refer for a fair valuation of the article. The sales comprise about 2200 tons, at prices ranging from \$3 to \$3 1/2 per hundred. Received since our last 367 tons.

Rough Rice.—Only 400 bushels have been received this week, which have been sent to the mill.

Grain.—The receipts of Corn since our last are but 2200 bushels Maryland, which have been sold at 45c. per bushel. No Oats, Peas or Hay have arrived. Quotations nominal.

Bacon and Lard.—We have no transactions to report in either article, but would refer to our quotations for a fair criterion of the market.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

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Rice, 3 12 1/2 a 4 00
Cotton, 5 a 9 1/2

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—June 21.
The disastrous fire with which our town has been visited, has not in the least affected our market; but there is plenty of all kinds of goods in market, and plenty of buyers of all kinds of country produce. Most of those burnt out are again located, and will be ready, for business soon. There has been but little of anything in market for the week past, but prices are well sustained. We noticed sales of best Cotton, at 50c. Flour remarkably scarce and commands \$7 to \$7 1/2 in the stores, Corn 70 to 75c., Bacon 8c., Meal 75 to 80c. North Carolinian.

NEW YORK MARKET—June 21.
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, a 3 25
" North Carolina, 2 75 a 2 87 1/2
Washington and Newbern, 3 00 a 3 25
Rosin, 55 a 70
Spirits Turpentine, gall, 38 a 40
Tar, 1 87 1/2 a 2 25
Rice, 3 12 1/2 a 4 00
Cotton, 5 a 9 1/2

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\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th of April, three negro men, Charles, Billy, & Simon. Charles is a black negro fellow, about 25 years old—5 feet 8 inches high—he has lost several of his front teeth. Simon is a thick set stout fellow, about 25 yrs. old, and a dark mulatto. Billy is a black fellow, about 30 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, a very likely negro. I will give twenty dollars for the apprehension of Charles, and fifteen dollars apiece for each of the other two. H. W. BURGWIN. Shawfield, Brunswick co., June 13, '45. 38-31

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Friday, the 8th July, at Kenansville, the following slaves, belonging to the estate of William Pellock, dec'd, viz: BOB, JUDY, CHERY, and CHILD, which will be sold on a credit of six months by the Administrators for division, the day above written.

R. T. BRADLEY, and E. G. BARDIN, Adm'rs. June 13, 1845. 38-61

Molasses.

60 HHDS. superior quality St. Jago, now landing and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT. March 14, 1845.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIME AND HAY.—Just received and for sale, 300 casks Thomaston lime, 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT. May 9, 1845. 34

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a Copartnership in their Inspection Business, to exist from the 1st June, 1845, until March, 1846, beg leave to state that their respective friends and customers, that in so doing, they will be enabled by their united exertions to render despatch to their customers. It has frequently been the case during the past season, that a crowd of Produce has been thrown into market, that owners of Turpentine have met with delay in getting their Bills of Inspection; this will be obviated with us by our connection in business. All letters relating to Turpentine, addressed to

JAMES & WALKER, or to either of us individually, will meet with prompt attention. JOHN S. JAMES, P. M. WALKER. June 6, 1845. 38-41

Family Grocery Store.

CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS. THE subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of

BISHOP & JONES,

take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and for sale cheap, a large and well selected stock of

BAKED GOODS.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our articles; it is sufficient to say that we have

EVERY THING

that is usually found in stores of the kind. Should any article be sold by us that does not fully come up to what it was represented to be, we will at once return the money, and in making this agreement we feel no uneasiness, as we are determined, if possible, to have none but the

BEST ARTICLES

that can be obtained in the market. No exertions shall be spared on our part to please those who may favor us with their calls, and with this promise in view, we can but hope that we will receive our share of the public patronage.

H. M. BISHOP, WM. B. JONES. Wilmington, April 8, (1845). 31-3m.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do Subpoenas
do Fi. Fas.
County Court Sale Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Jurat's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers
Bills Lading (letter)
Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our orders, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, S. E. cor. Prince & Front-sts., One door above the Hanover House.

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnston, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to the whole State of North Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. W. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be \$50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value. A. J. BATTLE, Agt. May 23, 1845. 38-61

To Physicians and Country Merchants!

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c. At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.

The Subscriber has received

his summer stock of Medicines, &c., and is now prepared to put up orders from Physicians and country Merchants, at 25 per cent. on invoice prices.

The above stock has been carefully selected, and every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst his assortment will be found 250 oz. Sulph. Quinine 100 lbs. red, pale, and yellow Barks 50 doz. fresh Sellaite Powders 20 lbs. English and American Calomel English Blue, Mass. Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c. With every article necessary for the most extensive practitioner.

The following Patent Medicines have just been received:—

Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy, Cheeseman's Balsam, Swain's and Indian Panacea

Leidy's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla Rowan's Tonic Mixture Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry Taylor's Balsam Liverwort Jayne's Expectorant, & Hair Tonic &c. Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash Brushes, and Oil.

Prompt attention paid to all orders from the country.

*Those whose accounts are over six months standing will confer a favor by having them settled by the first of May next. WM. SHAW. Wilmington, April 4th, 1845. [29-3m]

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to Health and comfort, as the Inventor and Proprietor of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the original preparation, as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paragon of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

Beware of such impostors.

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 5th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry have been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain stilette square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent,

WM. SHAW.

*The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other. April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE LANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill Stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind CORN, COB and SHUCK, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Thrashing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constituting in its effects, producing founders, cholera and various other maladies which are incident to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a feed congenial to their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results aforementioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation. All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes. Read the subjoined certificate.

*The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.

W. F. COLLINS. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me speedily way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN. March 14, 1845. [26-1y]

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON. Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844. [6-1f]

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the beef, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY. 5-1f

Fresh Beef.

THE subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have Beef Cattle

to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT. Sep. 21, 1844. 1-1f

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS. 10-1f

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary. The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

*He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING. March 15, 1844. 10-1f

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent.

G. P. & R. H. GRANT. March 22, 1844. 11-1f

The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company.

The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN. 5-6m.

FOR RENT.

OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the Franklin Hotel.

To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to see a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, with proper inducements, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately.

Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent. April 4th, 1845.

Molasses.

200 HHDS. new crop, just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT. 24-1f

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' horn and Palm Leaf HATS,

of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Biding Cap latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jones Smith, and J. D. Jones, the

Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.

Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.

ALSO.

A New Style of Boys' Hats.

Just received and for sale by

C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter, Market st., Wilmington. 27-1f

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FLOUR.

100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by

G. W. DAY. Feb'y 21.—[23]

The North Carolina Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN, Editor and Proprietor.

WHEN the undersigned took charge of the Standard, on the 1st of June, 1843, its list numbers, about one thousand subscribers. Since that time this number has considerably increased, but it is still insufficient to support such a paper as the democracy of the State desire to have at the seat of government. All the friends of the paper, with whom the undersigned has conversed and corresponded on the subject, think that the list may be increased to at least four thousand. Cannot this be accomplished? The undersigned respectfully submits whether, out of 40,000 democratic voters in North Carolina, there cannot be obtained for the Central Journal a permanent circulation of four thousand copies.

It is needless, perhaps, to say that the Standard will be constantly devoted to the support and promulgation of democratic principles, and that its Editor will labor, month by month, and year by year, with whatever abilities he may possess, to destroy the odious and dangerous doctrines of the Federal party. And it may not be improper to state here, that at the late meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee for North Carolina, a resolution was passed heartily and entirely approving of the course of the Standard since it has been under the control of the undersigned, and recommending to the party throughout the State the importance of increasing its circulation. The Standard will continue to give attention as heretofore, to miscellaneous reading, and to the general news of the day; and no efforts nor pains will be spared to render it a useful and interesting sheet.

To those who, at the commencement of his labors, gave to the undersigned a generous support and confidence; and who continue to cheer him by their patronage and friendship—and indeed to the whole democratic party of the State—he tenders his sincere thanks.

Terms of the Standard.—For a single copy, three dollars per annum in advance. One copy for two years, or two copies for one year, for five dollars, in advance. For four copies ten dollars; for ten copies twenty dollars—in advance. Any person procuring and forwarding five subscribers with the cash (\$15) will be entitled to the paper for one year free of charge. WM. W. HOLDEN. April 23d, 1845.

V. R. PEIRSON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

IS now receiving and opening his Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The same will be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

M. H. S. KELLY,

most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands.

My stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:

Thibet Cloths; Drab de l'Est French Bombazines, AND

GAMBROONS.

Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin

CASSIMERES,

with a large assortment of

VESTINGS.

of rarest and richest styles and patterns; in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of

Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers;

superior article of entire Linen Shirts;

also, best quality Cotton Shirts; Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various

kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks;

Scarfs;

SUSPENDERS;

Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c., of great variety. Also, a large assortment of

Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.

Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from \$1.25 to \$16.00. Pants from 75 cents to \$7.00. Shirts from 50 cents to \$4.00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for \$5.00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

HATS:

Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected assortment of Goods in his line as a

MERCHANT TAILOR,

as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage.

V. R. PEIRSON. April 23d, 1845.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable

terms, such as may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Chariots, Buggies, Gig, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

All orders of the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture, in every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS. Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,

for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior.

CHARLES D. ELLIS, EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH. March 17, (21) 1845. 27-1f

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

To the Public,

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I beg leave to inform you, that I have been most liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have just returned from the Northern Markets, where I have been for some time selecting my

SPRING STOCK,

and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,

or

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

I have also on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale.

CHAS. BARR. Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

CAVEAT FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley), 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Wagon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had.

M. C. NIXON. Nov. 1, 1844. 7-1f

Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. Also, fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is